SCHLYGER DAILY TELBUNE, WEDNESDAY, HARCH IV. 183

brity of its climate, from the wonderful resources of its

brity of its climate, from the wonderful resources of its soil, from its advantageous commercial position. The sale would convert temporary sejourners into permanent at itzens; bring back the truant Californians now scattered over the whole Union; give nearly every mean in the mines a comfortable, permanent home; bring his wife from the East, or bring a worthy young woman to be a wife for him; cover the land with elegant gardens, orchards and vineyards; put an end to the excessive number of seductions, divorces and bloody affrays; make reputation as valuable here as bloody affrays; make reputation as valuable here as elsewhere; give tone to public opinion, and enable claewhere; give tone to public opinion, and enable the State to become as renowned for its social happiness as for its mineral wealth and agricultural wonders.

I have attempted to trace the present evils to the have attempted to trace the present evils to the want of secure land titles as their cause. If I am right, the removal of the cause should put an end to the evils; if I am wrong, where is the error? That I am attentively wrong appears from this—that precisely those mining districts have the healthlest social, moral and industrial tone, where the claims are most fasting. The permanence of the population and the good order of society are in exact ratio to the durability of the mining claims. The quartz veins of Grass Valley and the hydraulic claims of North San Juan promise to furnish profitable secupation to their possessors for many years, and the consequence is that there the social condition is more healthy and business more regular than in any town which depends on the more varying surface diggings or river claims, even though the latter are often much richer, and sustain a much larger population within a small district of country. In procortion as the people are permanent, so are they happy, society is good, the houses are confortable, and families are numerous. Immigration Societies and Pacific Railaroads will do little good for the co

families with them. Another of these causes is that a considerable portion of the Californians are wild, adventurous scuemers, who wou'd not have made steady, successful business men in any place. Another cause is that nearly every man in the country is thrown into occupations entirely new to him, and it could not be expected that he should go on as judiciously and regularly as he would in the land where he had grown to manhood. But these influences are very weak as compared with that of the insecure titles, and they would be entirely swallowed up in the flood of prosperity which would pour over the State with the sale of the mineral lands.

I know that the miners generally are opposed to the sale of the mineral lands at the present time, and believe the sale would result in the transfer of the best mining ground to wealthy speculators, who would exclude the poor from their possessions, and convert the State into an aristocracy; but I am satisfied that the result would be very different. It is not at all likely that the result for the State would be worse than the present condition of affairs. It is the general opinion of Californians that the immediate and unconditional confirmation of all claims to land held and occupied in 1848, under show of a Mexican title, would have been far better for the country than the long uncertainty and costly litigation which have been the consequence of the present policy of the Government. And so, too, if the Government persist in its present management of the mineral lands, the time will come before many years when the people will regret that the Government had not given them away or sold them in the beginning.

The system which now prevails not only drives

the beginning.

The system which now prevails not only drives The system which now prevaits not only drives away many good citizens and prevents others from coming here, but does a great injury to those who are here, and gradually unfits them for regular social or business habits. The nature of nomadism is such that it gains increased power for evil with every year, and if a few generations be reared under its influence, they will fail below the present condition of the nonulation.

the population.

I have finished my remarks upon the cause and I have finished my remarks upon the cause and cure of the social evils of California, but the question now arises, Should I publish such a letter! Is it not untrue? And even if true, would not its publication tend to throw discredit upon the State and injure it? After some hesitation I decide to publish. I assert that there are great evils here; that they have their cause, to which they can be traced, and that this cause can be and should be removed. I could not do justice to the subject without collecting the evils in a lump, and depicting them all together; but the blacker the picture, provided it be true, the more present, as every reader will see, must be the motives for a reform. That the picture is a fair one, I am led to believe by my observation, as well as by the assurances of others who have traveled extensively in the State.

hope by this letter to assist in correcting the evils I hope by this letter to assist in correcting the evils of which I have spoken, and this hope is my main motive in writing as I have written. If what I have said should attract any notice, it may be said that I am an enemy to California, and, soured by disappointment, have sought to gratify my malice by vile abuse. I shall reply in advance to such possible charges. I have been a Californian since 1849, and hope to make my home here forever; and taking the country all in all, prefer it to any other. I have suffered lattle from the evils of which I have complained—I might say not at all. The would-be reformer must make a black picture of the evils he desires to reform, and the greater his zeal the more likely he is to do injustice to the other side; but still he should be heard. If I am wrong, let me be corrected.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB. Tuesday, March 16.—President Part in the chair.
Secretary March 16.—President Part in the chair.

sovereigns as a premium for a steam plowing or cultivating machine. At one trial, there were four competitors—Boydell, Hall, Fowler and Williams. The judges gave notice that the machines should start from the yard, or from that of a farm, when in practi-cal use. The Boydell machine triumphantly ascended the hill to the ground laid out for the trial, thus prov-ing its power as a traction engine. The trial, how-ever, was not satisfactory—nothing could keen the ing its power as a traction engine. The trial, however, was not satisfactory—nothing could keep the plows in the ground; but the work with Coleman's cultivator was excellent, yet that was not sufficient to meet the rule for the prize. Hall's engine met with an accident, and was unable to reach the field in time; but it is said that it afterward did good work, yet it did not prove that the work could be done at less expense than by ordinary teams, and the steam machines were not thought economical substitutes for the plow. Fowler's machine, though not as perfect as could be wished received the premium.

wished, received the premium.

Judge Maio-We have all felt much interest in this subject of steam plowing, but we can never be successful farmers if we discard the working ox. We never can dispense with oxen and cows. Upon the successful farmers if we discard the working ox. We never can dispense with oxen and cows. Upon the prairies the steam plow may succeed, where large tracts can be cultivated without fences. The soil, too, is free from roots and stones and of uniform texture, suitable for working up on a large scale, while here we must abide by the patient ox.

The Royal Society offer a premium for an essay upon the manurial value of clay from gas works. Some of the cattle premiums are as high as thirty sovereigns.

WM. Lawron-It is highly gratifying to see suc

Ws. Lawton—It is highly gratifying to see such men as the Duke of Devonshire acting as the President of an agricultural association, and doing so much for the improvement of English agriculture.

Judge Mktos—I have an interesting article upon the subject of Long Island lands, which I will read.

He did so, and this brought on a discussion with Professor Nash. His opinion was that Long Island lands would not pay for cultivation, except upon the old skinning process of surface tillage—that deep plowing would knock the bottom out.

Dr. Prex combated the opinion of the Professor, and showed that these lands called barren are not so, Pref. Nash—There are more than 100,000 acres of tand upon this island that would be worth \$100 an acre upon it; yet it is impossible for any poor man to occupy such land, because he could not improve it, and to buy it and attempt it would condemn him to irretrievable poverty.

trievable poverty.

Dr. Prok.—This statement I deny in toto. It is this Dr. Pre s.—This statement I deny in toty. It is this false statement that has dissuaded people from occupying these lands, and has left them in a wilderness state. The whole wilderness of this country has been settled and made to blossom like the rose by poor men—just such men as could settle and make good homes for themselves upon Long Island. Soless Rounses contended that Long Island lands

Soles Romises contended that Long Island lands bere no poorer than these along the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which have been made the garden spot of New-Jersey, and made so by the labor of poormen. He deprecised this continual attack upon Long Island, this constantly tolling poor men not to go to that poverty-stricken region to starve. It was this off-repeated assertion that the lands are barren which keeps them so; it is not because they are so, for it has been proved by the most incontestable evidence that these plains, or barrens, as they are called, can be profitally cultivated. He thought it would prove a great blessing to a great many poor men if they should go out upon the Island and cultivate it like a garden. It is no use to talk about capitalists undertaking the

lations. For the improvement of Long Island we must

lations. For the improvement of Long Island we must look to the laborers, the hard-working poor men, such as the gentleman, in his old fogy argument, would discourage from the attempt to better their condition.

Dr. Swith related an interesting ancedote of one of his acquaintances, who proved, in the most practical manner, that a poor man could actile upon these so-called poor Long Island lands, and make a good support for his family, and gain property at the same time. He thought it a disgrace to the country and the age we live in to say that these lands were incapable of improvement except by an expressive or capable of improvement, except by an expenditure of money so far beyond the reach of all ordinary cultiva-tors that none would be found to undertake the work

of improvement.

Several other persons joined in this discussion, which grew very animated, and was listened to with great attention by a large audience, part of whom were females.

attention by a large audience, part of whom were females.

Agricultural Education.—Dr. Wellington read a long paper upon this subject, contending that it was the most important of all subjects that could be discussed by farmers. Among many other things, he said a sound mind in a healthy body should be the first consideration, and such would be developed by a suitable education. In the education of girls, we appear to have no object. They are not fitted for good wives or mothers, either in mental or physical education. The Doctor has no faith in schools for any specialties—either agricultural, or any other particular object; he would combine all under one, and make physical culture the leading object; he would give healthy bodies first and store the mind afterward, because a feeble body cannot receive the best impressions. Sohe would have all pupils engage in the labor of cultivating the earth, and make their written compositions relate to their work. Refine the tastes of a girl eight or ten years old, and she will want something more than doll-babies with charcoal-sketched faces; and so will a boy, if he is taught agricultural chemistry, want something for amusement beside the rude plays that uncultivated minds are contented with. A child should never be required to bear away from its school a great burden of words committed to memory to be again repeated. If a child was amused by kite-flying, he would have that child taught the philosophy of its ascension, and illustrate all the uses it has been applied to; and so of all their amusements. He thinks that a part of the amusements of children would be productive labor if properly directed, while, at the same time, their health would be improved.

The most objectionable portion of his paper was that in which he advocated "spirit-life" influences as the most important branch of education, as he thought a large spiritual influx would improve the physical condition. He would teach every child that a good angel constantly attends upon it, to assist it if the child wou

angel con-tantly attends upon it, to assist it if the child would solicit the aid of its peculiar guardian

spirit.

Dr. Waterretev—We are under obligations to Dr. Wellington for many things that he has brought before this Club, and although I cannot agree with him in all his spiritual abstractions. I can in his remarks upon physical education. What shall be done with the boys is an important question, since we have painful evidences every day here in the city that their physical condition is degenerating.

The preceding matters had nearly used up the two hours devoted to discussion, to the exclusion of the regular subjects, one of which was as follows:

The Grindstone—Its Uses and Almere,—Soloss Rose-

The preceding matters had nearly used up the two hours devoted to discussion, to the exclusion of the regular subjects, one of which was as follows:

The Grindstone—Its Uses and Abuses.—Sonos Rominson—Mr. President, I rise to a question of privilege. I believe that is the term for which greater men than I claim the privilege of speaking in greater assemblages than this. It is a question of personal privilege. It was my privilege to introduce the grindstone question—it was yours to fix a time for its discussion; but you have taken away that privilege and devoted the time to other purposes, and here I am with an ax to grind and nobody to turn. Besides, I have been pooned at for introducing this subject, and the question rather has been sneeringly asked, "What can you "say at all interesting about a grindstone?"

Now, I came to day prepared to let you know what I could say, and yet the grindstone wouldn't go. I have not had my say. What shall I do?

Several Voices—"Go on! go on! hear him! hear him! Let's have a turn at the grindstone."

Mr. Rominson—Very well, then, I say this: The grindstone is not such an unimportant subject of discussion by a Farmer's Club as some persons, without reflection, may think. What could a farmer do without it! In fact, it is, instead of being unimportant, the most important implement ever brought upon a farm. Show me a farmer that does not own a grindstone, and I will prove to you by a thousand witnesses, if any other is needed, out of his own mouth, and upon his own farm, that he is a poor, shiftless, thriftless fellow. Pray, tell me what more pitiable thing, what more derogatory to his character and ability to live like a man among men, could you say of one who claims the name of farmer as the justly proud prefix to his own cogeomen, than to say, "Poor fellow, he has got no grindstone!" Some person has said that he could measure civilization by the quantity of soap used. I can measure it by a better test—it is the grindstone test. When I was an early settler, so early that I had no

right, so is everything else. If it is an old shackling affair, hung with a loose wooden shaft and rotten crank, with a limb of an apple tree for a handle, upon crank, with a limb of an apple tree for a handle, upon a frame propped up, one corner on a dilapidated stone-wall, without a trough to hold water, and with a wo-begone squeak and a groan when it is put upon duty, you need not look any further after that man's character. He will grind it out for you—if you will turn—upon that miserable excuse for a grindstone. Do you happen to know a fellow who is noteriously a poor, miserable, slack, go-day-comeday, slow-and-easy sort of a nobody, you may set it down as gospel truth that he don't own a grindstone, not even that miserable excuse for one mounted upon the dilapidated frame that leans against the old stone wall—no, not even one that runs upon notches cut in two fence-rails leaned against the back side of the house, or rested ecross the corner of the pig-pen, the fac-simile of which you can find in a thousand hills and vales throughout this land of civilization, Fourth-of-July patrictism and grindstones. thousand hims and values throughout this and derivation. Fourth-ol-July patrictism and grindstones. Talk about your mowing and reaping machines, your sharp seythes, and keen axes—not one of them could be made or kept in order without the grindstone. Tell the farmer about the advantage of sharp spades and hoes, but how is he to keep them sharp without this most indispensable of all implements of husbandry, Talk about the discomforts of a smok beginness one: Talk about the disconforts of a snegs, house and a scolding wife—that is not the real cause of the scolding—it is a dull ax and a dull butcher knife. For want of a sharp ax, you don't pitch into that hardseasened old log that contains some of the best fuel in the world, but go to work like an uncivilized Potawatamie, and knock up some old rotten wood with your dull ax, and that instead of making a fire makes a snoke, which sours the good wife's temper, which dull ax, and that instead of maxing a fire makes a smoke, which sours the good wife's temper, which finally, if the wood does not, bursts into a flame when she attempts, with a dull knife, to cut meat for the breakfast of a poor, shiftless, good-for-nothing fellow, who is trying to live in the world without a grindstone. Think of it—living without a grindstone when the same might as well think of living in revival times and the same of the same o without a Bible as to live without a grind-stone. I should want no better evidence of his heathenism if he lacked one than if he lacked stone. I should want no better evidence of his heathenism if he lacked one than if he lacked the other. That is, if he lives in the country, in cottage or farm house, where he is not, like us here in the city, surrounded with sharpers always ready to give him a keen edge, or get him by some specious plea or another to turn their stone when they have an axto grind. You have all heard of that figure of speech, grinding the face of the poor. It ought to be made a reality upon every poor devil who keeps such a grindstone as I have described upon his premises. I would grind him until his wits were sharpened sufficient to make him get a better grindstone. There is another old saw—holding his nose to the grindstone. I can almost feel the scab on mine now, from the early and cruel holding of it when I was a boy over one of those hard-hearted grindstones that are only owned by hard-hearted men, because they will stand an immense amount of turning without wearing away. It is no matter that they wear away the soul of the boy at the crank—he is a hired boy, and what husiness has a hired boy to have a soul! And if he has, it was hired to wear away, while the grindstone costs money. [So does the time that is wasted, but the old fogy that owns the glindstone has not soul enough to appreciate that, and so year after year he wears away the precious jewel upon his miserable old hard-hearted grindstone. Will men ever learn what an abuse this is of a good thing! Will fariners allow me to press upon them to think that they over had, never can have upon the farm, a piece of machinery of so much importance—one that pays so great a percentage upon its cost, as a first-rate grindstone. A grindstone, did I say! I might say a dozen; for there

centage upon its cost, as a first-rate grindstone. A grindstone, did I say! I might say a dozen; for there are many farms where it would be the hight of econ-

no one, great or small, should ever be hung upon a wooden shaft, or ever give a squeak when turned. In fact, the grudstone should be kept as well turned as the piano, end no piece of machinery should be made to run smoother, and nose ever did run smoother, than a stone well hung upon well-celled friction rollers—just such a one as every good farmer has already, or will have, as soon as he reads this discussion upon the uses and abuses of the grindstone.

This cluridation of the question was received with hearty applicate, and then the Club adjourned till next Thresday, and took to eating a most excellent pic, made of discores batatas, by the wife of Mr. Fuller, horticulturist, of Brooklyn, who also gave the members some seed to enable them to go and do likewise. The root, cooked by simple boiling, was also introduced by Dr. Wellington, tested and approved as good food.

good food.

The subject rext week will be, Threshing, Artificial Light, and the Grindstone again.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TURNDAY, March 16.—In the absence of the Presi-dent, Ald. Clancy, Ald. McSPEDON was called to the

dent, Ald. Clancy, Ald. McSpedon was called to the chair.

The City Docks and Slips.—A message was received from the Mayor transmitting a remonstrance of the Mayor and Commonsity against a bill now pending in the Legislature which is calculated to take away the control of the piers, wharves and slips of the city, in an important particular, from the Common Council. The paper was adopted.

The High Bridge.—A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, requesting the Common Council to remonstrate against a bill before the Legislature to make the High Bridge a bridge of public travel or highway. The communication holds that to put the bridge to that purpose would be endangering the supply of water. The paper was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The Post-Office Question.—Ald. Owens complained that the Post-Office Committee had not reported on the Mayor's Message, and moved that they be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Ald. Stephens said the subject was under consideration, and the Committee would report as soon as possible.

Ald. Thomas objected to the motion as unfair, in

Ald. Tromer objected to the motion as unfair, in

Ald. Tromer objected to the motion as unfair, in consequence of some of the members being absent. The motion was finally withdrawn.

State Woman's Hospital.—The report to grant grounds for a Woman's Hospital was called up by Ald. Owers, who moved that it be adopted, notwithetanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor. The paper was finally laid over till Friday.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. TUESDAY, March 16 .- ELIJAH F. PURDY, President,

is the chair.

The Tax Levy.—A message was received from the Mayor, saying he had approved of the amounts to be raised for the county expenses; he would have vetoed the levy on account of the \$300,000 to be raised by taxation for the erection of a new Court-House, but as that course would have prevented the bill from going to the Legislature in time, he had signed it, hoping, however, that the Supervisors would repeal that item, and apply to the Legislature to authorize the issue of stock for the \$300,000, instead of raising it by taxation. The tax levy not having as yet passed the Legislature, the necessary amendments could be made at Albany.

made at Albany.

The Board ordered the message printed, and a copy

of the same sent to the Legislature.

Alleged Neglect by a Judge.—A long petition was received from Mary A. Bellinger, praying for the impeachment of Judge Thompson of the Marine Court, for the reason alleged that he had neglected, put off from time to time, or refused to try a case of complainant against David Davids—a suit to recover \$2.28 for furniture—until it was thrown out of Court. The paper was referred to a Committee for investigation.

The Surrogate's Office.—The resolution to engage rooms for one year, with the privilege of four years, in The Times Building, for the Surrogate's Office, at \$4,000 per annum, was called up by Mr. Ball and adopted. of the same sent to the Legislature.

The Glass Ballet-Box Case. - Mr. Tween called up the resolution repealing the resolution requesting Mr. Whiting to act in this case instead of Mr. Busteed, the Counsel to the Corporation. The Board, he contended labored under a mistake when they passed the resolution. Mr. Busteed had done all that was possi-

resolution. Mr. Busteed had done all that was possible in the case.

Messrs. Blust and Voorhis opposed the repeal.

Mr. Stewart requested that the matter be laid over until Mr. Kennedy could attend in the Board.

After some debate, the resolution to repeal was, on motion of Mr. Brill, laid over till the next meeting.

Recorder's Office.—Mr. Stillmax presented a resolution to give the Recorder two additional clerks, the same to be in office during the Recorder's pleasure. Referred to a committee.

The Board, after referring sundry papers, adjourned to Tuesday next.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE. The Governors of the Alms-House met yesterday, Washington Smith, esq., in the chair.

The following is the weekly statement of the af-

f	The following is the weekly statement of the er
ì	fairs of the Board:
	Number remaining March 6, 1859
1	Admitted since
•	Total
•	Total
8	Died
ı	Discharged1,079
	Sent to Penitentiary 90
	Sent to State Prison
	Remaining
1	Decrease
1	to the City of the state of the
1	At the following institutions, March 13:
,	Bellevue Hospital1,030 Randall's Island Hospital 249
1	Lupatic Asylum 649 City Prison 508
1	Alms-House
1	Penitentiary 713 Third District Prison 14
1	Arms House Penitentiary 713 Third District Prison 14 Is. Hos. from Penitentiary 0 Fourth District Prison 5 Is. Hos. from Workhouse 531 Colored Home 541
1	1sl. Hos. from Almshouse. 40 Colored Orphan Asylum 180
. 1	Workhouse
	Small-Pox Hospital 30 City Cemetery 17
1	Randall's Island1,106
1	7.197
	Number remaining March 7, 1857
	CONTRACTOR
	Increase
	Sensitive on the Champagne Question A bill of
	\$11 and some cents for brandy and chambagne, was

presented, and the Clerk began to read it, when Gov. B. F. PINCKNEY wanted to know by whose authority this bill was brought before the Board; it ought to have been disposed of by the Committee on

GOV. ANDERSON thought that it was brought before the Board by Gov. Townsend.
GOV. PINCANEY—Who gave it to you, Mr. Phillips?
The CLERK—It was handed to me by Mr. Duke.
The PRESIDENT—It came from Gov. Townsend, I Gov. PINCENEY-I think that the other members of

Gov. PINCENEY—I think that the other memoers of the Committee on Supplies ought to feel aggrieved at this course of Gov. Townsend. The bill ought to have been audited by the Committee. I move that the reading be dispensed with. I don't think that shy one member of the Board has a right to bring a mat-ter belonging to a Committee before this Board. The PRESIDENT—I decide that any member of this Board has a right to bring any subject before this Board.

Board has a right to bring any subject before this Board.

Gov. Malosey-I want the bill referred to the Committee.

Gov. OLIVER-I hope the bill will go back to the
Committee on Supplies; I don't believe that it was
ordered before this Board by Gov. Townsend.

Gov. Duke (very warmly)—I say he did.
Gov. Oliven—Then its a question of veracity.
don't believe he did. I see that its a bill for with and liquors, containing various items purporting to have been ordered by various members of this Board, my own name appearing among the number. I be-lieve that this bill was brought before the Board for some sinister purpose; I know that I never ordered

The Board resolved that the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor be directed to stop donations to pensioners on the 1st of April next, and that no out-door relief be given except in cases of sickness, old age, and such extreme cases as in the judgment of the Superintend

returns cases as in the judgment of the Sujac actuary require relief. Resolved, That the Superistendent of Out Door Poor be directed to inform the visitors of the Out-Door Poor that their cruices will not be required after the 1st day of May, and that he services of the keeper of the yard be dispensed with after the st of Ascil.

The Board adjourned for one week.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon at 1 o clock—Present, Messrs, Gray, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Hutchins, Fields, Green, Strong and Hogg.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, a report of the Executive Committee, recommending the purchase of thirty tool-wagons for the use of the Park, was adopted.

The Committee on Trees and Plants were author-ized to advertise for proposals for trees enumerated in their report this day submitted to the Board, from such nurserymen as will furnish them of the best quality and at the lowest price, and to submit such propesals to the Board at as early a day as practica-ble—the Committee to send a list of the trees and copy of advertisement to the principal nurserymen of the country.

blessing to a great many poor men if they should go out upon the Island and cultivate it like a garden. It is no use to talk about capitalists undertaking the work of renovation, if they have got to buy the land and seems portable; some stationary, and some portable; some stationary, and some portable; some tore they begin to realize a profit. Such men of money are much more likely to spend it in Wall-street specuations. A draft of ordinances for the government of the

ed. Other efficial communications were referred to the Executive Committee.

A communication from A. W. Craven, esq., Chief Engineer of the Croten Aqueduct Department, was read and ordered to be printed in the minutes of the Board.

The Superintendent's monthly report was received

and read.
On motion, the special order—being the election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. James E. Cooley—was taken up, and, on a ballot being taken, Mr. August Belmont was declared unanimously elected.

After dispatching other unimportant business, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at I o'clock.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN A RUM SHOP. TWO MEN FRIGHTFULLY CUT.

About 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, an alterestion took place in the porter-house of Michael Byrne, No. 169 First avenue, between Joseph Kelly, John Murphy, Patrick Laior and others, all of whom, after meeting there, had drunk to excess and become intoxicated. From angry words they came to blows, and a general fight ensued, during which Lalor, as charged, drew a pocket-knife and stabbed both Kelly and Murphy in the most frightful manner. The alarm was immediately given, when Sergeant Hedden and Officers Edwards and Coulan of the Seventeenth Ward rushed into the groggery, and, after arresting Lalor, conveyed the injured men to the Station-House. Dr. Mott, Police Surgeon, was called, and, on examining Murphy. found that an artery in the thigh had been severed, and that there was great danger of death speedily ensuing from hemorrhage. Kelly had his abdomen ripped up

to such a fearful extent that the bowels protruded. During yesterday forenoon, information was received at the Coroner's office that one of the injured men had died from the effects of his wounds. Coroner Hills accordingly started to hold an inquest on the body, but on reaching the Seventeenth Police Precinct was told that they were both living.

Kelly and Murphy were visited by the Coroner for the purpose of taking their ante-mortem examinations, but neither of them would admit that they considered themselves to be in a dying condition. Dr. Mott is of opinion that Murphy cannot recover. Kelly, who is cut in the abdomen, thigh and breast, is also in a precarious situation, but he may get well. Murphy resides at No. 129 East Eleventh street, and Kelly lives at No. 199 Twelfth street. They are both married men, and

Patrick Lalor, who was arrested for committing the deed, states that while his brother-in-law and himself were in the groggery, Kelly, Murphy and others came in, when a few unpleasant words passed between them in relation to some old matter. Either Kelly, Murphy, or one of their party, then pulled out a knife and made at Lalor's brother-in-law as if to take his life. Lalor interfered to save his friend, and in doing so received a cut in his right hand and a gash in the face. He then pulled out his pocket-knife, and is of the opinion that in self-defense he stabbed one and perhaps both the suffering men. Lawrence Burns, the bar-tender, who was in the room all the time, says he did not see a blow struck, which he accounts for by being under the counter, filling a bottle with gin, while the fight was in progress. The barkeeper, Daniel O'Connor and John Kellockey were arrested and detained to give evidence before the Coroner, in case the injured parties should die. All the parties engaged in this bloody business are said to belong to the Mackerelville crowd, who are looked upon with so much terror by the quiet residents of that neighborhood.

CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday was warm, with a cloudy sky, and at night a heavy fog.

The "Huguenots" will be performed for the fifth time this evening at the Academy.

Senator Sumner left the Brevoort House, in this city, yesterday. He was summoned by telegraphic dispatch to Washington, in anticipation of the pressing of the Kansas question to a vote.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows of this city will preach in the Rev. Mr. Haley's Church in Washington, on Sunday; Mr. H. preaching here in Dr. B.'s Church.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANSIVERSARY .- The Ninth Anni versary of the Sunday-School attached to the First Free-Will Baptist church in Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was held last evening in the church. The attendance was excellent. The exercises consisted of songs, dialogues and addresses by the children of the school.

Sr. PATRICE'S DAY .- This (St. Patrick's) day will civic societies will parade through many of the principal streets during the day, and in the evening there will be balls, lectures and festivals in honor of the Saint and the country of which he is the patron. The Catholic churches, too, will be open, and Mass will be celebrated.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE NAVAL OFFICER,-Mr. Birdsall, the new Naval Officer at this port, has made the following appointments and removals:

the ionowing appointments and removals:

Nathan T. Rosseter of Schoharie County, Deputy, vice Joseph
C. Brodhead, removed. Salary, \$2,000.

Robert H. Shankland, ir., of Cattarangus County. Clerk, vice
Isase C. Sheldon, removed. Salary, \$1,000.

Jesse O. Discosway of Richmond County, Clerk, vice Wm., R.
Ronalds, removed. Salary, \$1,000.

Charles Leeter of New York City, Clerk, vice Matthew T.

Freeman, jr., removed. Salary, \$400.

This is only the component of the county of

This is only the commencement of an expected thorough change among the incumbents in the Naval Office, as it is understood that Mr. Birdsall will carry out the principle of rotation in office. It is believed that all who are not entirely orthodox in their Domocracy, or are in the least wanting in business efficiency, will suffer decapitation, as the Naval Officer has expressed a determination to rid his department of party drones and inefficient business characters.

E. F. HOWELL, ESQ., OF MANAGONECK.-It will probably be recollected by many, that this gentleman mysteriously disappeared on the 19th day of October last, since which time, notwithstanding the liberal rewards that have been offered for his discovery, no clue to his whereabout could be ascertained until yesterday, when, according to credible information obtained last evening, the remains of a person found in a swamp near Fort Hamilton, L. I., by a party who had been out shooting, were recognized as those of Mr. Howell, or rather a gold watch and sundry valuable papers found upon the partially decomposed body were iden-tried as his. One side of his head, it is said, was much shattered, and near by him a pistol was found, indicating that he had in all probability committed saicide. As Mr. Howell had a considerable sum of money upon his person when he left his home or place of business his afflicted family and friends had begun to think that he had been murdered for the property he had about

ARREST OF A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS. -- James Reed was arrested yesterday and sent to prison by Justice Kelly, in default of \$500, to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods. It appears that about the 18th of Dec., 1857, Mr. Benjamin Kirk had a gold chain and locket stolen from him by a boy named John Hannah, who was in his employ. Hannah gave the property to one Halligan, who sold it to Reed for \$2 The accused denied all knowledge of the matter, but subsequently owned up when the chain, which had been found on his premises, was produced. He said he bought it from a peddler for \$5.

ARTESTS OF COUNTERFEITERS .- Yesterday morning, about 31 o'clock, as Officers Gifford and Vreedenburgh, were patroling their beats in Eighth avenue, a men named Theodore Schermerhorn, keeping an oyster saleen at No. 515 Hudson street, came up to them in s very heety manner, and informed them that two men had been in his place and attempted to pass counterfeit money on his barkeeper. The men had gone up the Eighth avenue before him, and entered the saloon of

David Enous, corner of Faguith avenue and Seventeenth street, and were there at that moment. The officers, accompanied by Mr. Schermerhorn, proceeded to the place in question, and arrested two fellows who gave their names as John Jones and Edward A. Coleman. The fellows were taken to the Station-House and searched, when there was found upon the person of Jones a roll of bills, all counterfeit \$2s on the Bank of Vernon, State of New-York, together with \$43 18 in good money; also, a large dirk-knife. There was found in Coleman's boots, sleeve linings, and other places about his clothing, \$60 in good money, and about \$20 in \$2 bills on the same bank. The bill is a genuine one, but of some exploded Southern bank, the place being erased and the words Bank of Vernon, State of New-York, printed over the erasure. Justice Kelly, before whom the accused were taken, committed them to prison for examination.

Auction Sale of Corporation Docks and Slips. Pursuant to a notice given by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the several Docks and Slips belonging to the Corporation were leased on bids at publi auction at the City Hall yesterday for a term of five years. The auction commenced shortly after 12 o'clock in the presence of a large number of persons. The leases were sold by Mr. Samuel Osgood, the auctioneer,

in the presence of a large number of persons. The leases were sold by Mr. Samuel Osgood, the auctioneer, in the following order:

1. Small Boat District—Comprehending the rates and fees of wharfage of vessels of not more than five tuns burden, which may or shall acrue in any or all of the Corporation Docks or Slips, which by law they may use reserving the right in the basin at Pier No. 1. E. R. for the use of small boats connected with the River Police. John S. Haight for \$56.

East RIVER—WHARFAGE OF VISSELS OF MORE THAN TIVE TOWN BURDEN.

2. East side Pier No. 4 and west aide Pier No. 5, foot of Broad street, with builthead between, John H. Redfield.

3. East haif Pier No. 5 and west haif Pier No. 5, between Broad street and Coemics slip, with builthead and end. Peter C. Boorman.

4. East baif Pier No. 6 and west haif Pier No. 6, between slip, with builthead and end. Peter C. Boorman.

4. East haif Pier No. 7 and west haif Pier No. 8, Coemites slip, with builthead American Transportation Co.

5. East haif Pier No. 72 between Pike and Rutgers slips (now leased to Andrew Clark), Jas. B. Nicholes, pier now leased to Andrew Clark), Jas. B. Nicholes, pier now leased to Andrew Clark), Jas. B. Nicholes, pier No. 43, foot of Clinton street, Henry J. Williams.

9. East haif Pier No. 51 foot Governeur-street, and half of builthead between No. 51 and small Pier No. 52, to the L. Jas. Wilson.

10. West half small Pier No. 31, foot Governeur-street, and half of builthead between No. 52 and 53, to the L. Jas. Wilson.

11. West half Pier No. 53 and 52, Jas. Wilson.

12. Pier foot 25d-street, exclusive of ferry John Bowen.

13. Pier foot of 25d-street, seclusive of ferry privileges, withdrawn.

14. Builthead foot of Schi-street, James Savage.

15. Builthead foot of Schi-street, James Savage.

16. Pier foot of 25d-street, seclusive of ferry privileges, withdrawn.

17. New Pier foot of 120th-street, George Brown.

18. Die of the Commission of Pier No. 21, foot of Fulton-street, Cupand & Co.

20. New Pier foot of 120th-street, G

paid & Co...

24. North half of Pler No. 21, foot of Fulton-street, Conard & Co...

25. Pier No. 32, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 33, and Nos. 31 and 32, foot of Jayostreet, John S. Halph and Nos. 31 and 32, foot of Jay street, John S. Haight.
 South half of Pier No. 33, foot of Jay street, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 33 and 32, H. B. Farrison

of buikhead between Nos. 33 and 32, H. B. Farrington.

27. Pier No. 35, foot of Franklim street, Geo. Burm.

28. Bulkhead, east side of small pier foot of Laight street, between vestry and I fubert streets, S. S. Mangum 120, Pier No. 40, foot of Watt street, withpart of buikhead on north side. Pennsylvania Gool Company 31, Pier No. 51 and half of buikhead foot of Christopher street, John S. Haight.

32. Return buikhead, foot of Hammond street, J. Carr.

33. Buikhead, foot of Horstin street, John S. Haight.

34. New pier, foot of Twenty-eight street, C. McGinley.

35. New pier, foot of Thirty seventh street, C. McGinley.

36. New pier, foot of Thirty seventh street, withdrawn.

37. Pier, foot of Forty seventh street, Daniel Darrow.

38. Pier and buikhead at Manhaftauville, T. F. Tone.

8. Small Boot District.

8.56

North River.

31,355

Notth River.

Ten per cent on the yearly rent bid for each parcel and the auctioneer's fees (\$5) were paid to the Collector of the City Revenue at the time and place of sale, and written stipulations were furnished by each bidder from one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they would guarantee the payment of the rent from the first day of May next, and that satisfactory security would be given when the leases and bonds are ready to be executed.

THE CANCEMI CASE, -On Friday evening last Francis W. Wolfe, who was a witness, though not an important one, in the Cancemi case, died suddenly at his residence, corner of Bowery and Stanton street. Since the last trial of Cancemi, Mr. Wolfe and been much troubled in his mind, and could not bear to hear the name of Cancemi mentioned. He was formerly on the police but resigned, and went to his trade of bookbinder in the Methodist Book concern in Mulberry street. On Friday last, he worked all day, went home at night, and not feeling well, lay down without eating be observed with more than usual ceremony in this and the neighboring cities. The Irish military and gave a certificate that he died of prostration of the peryous system and congestion of the brain. Mr. Wolfe was 52 years of age. He was one of the founders of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and much respected and beloved by a large number of friends. He is the second witness on the part of the people against Cancemi, who has died within a few weeks. The first was Underhill, in whose arms the unfortunate Anderson expired.

> CAPTURE OF FALSE-PRETENSE MEN. -- Sergeant Berney received a dispatch from Baltimore on Saturday, stating that a party calling himself John F. Simon, had obtained \$2,000 or \$3,000 worth of goods at Baltimore and fled with them to this city in company of another person, who appeared to be his brother. The parties, on arriving here on Monday, were arrested, and their goods seized on board of one of the Baltimere propellers. The prisoners are John Sussmuth and Wm. Sussmuth. It was their intention to proceed direct to Germany. They are waiting a requi-sition to be sent back to Baltimore.

STABLING AFFRAY.-About I o'clock yesterday low morning a disturbance occurred at a ball given at the Dutch dance house No. 259 West Thirty-ninth street, between Peter Frank Duhlier, a Belgian tailor, and Matthias Gresser, a German, which resulted in the latter receiving several frightful stabs, from the effect of which he will probably lose his life. It seems that during the evening Gresser danced once or twice with Duhlier's woman without his consent, and in consequence the ire and jealousy of the latter was aroused At the termination of one of the dances, Gresser went to Duhlier and said he hoped that he would not be offended because he danced with his girl, as she desired to dance with him. Dublier seemed to take the matter in good part, and, after listening to one or two German songs and quaffing several mugs of lager," started out, saying he was going home. In a little time thereafter, Gresser and a friend went out with a view of going home, but had not proceeded far before Duhlier and another man, who, it seems, had followed them, came suidenly upon them and dealt Gresser a powerful blow on the head with some heavy instrument, knocking him prostrate upon the walk. As is alleged, Dublier drew a knife from his pocket, and stabbed Gresser while down, four timesopce in the breast, once in the side, and twice in the back. The cowardly assassin and his confederate then ran off. Officer Hard, being attracted to the spot by the cry of murder, conveyed Gresser to his residence. in Thirty-fifth street near Broadway. The physician who was called to attend him says that one of the wounds in the back has penetrated the lungs, and that there is scarcely a hope of his recovery. The same officer subsequently apprehended Duhlier and conveyed him to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Justice Kelly committed him to prison to await the result of Gresser's injuries. It is said that the bloody deed was witnessed by one or more persons. About a year ago Dublier stabbed a man, for which offense he never was arrested, having managed to keep out of the way of the police. Dublier's confederate is still at large.

CHARGE OF LIBEL -Officer Smith, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning arrested Mr. Lewis Beach, residing on the corner of Fifth avenue

and Thirty fifth street, on a charge of liber preferred by Mr. Joseph Eddy, a resident of St. Louis. The secured was arrested at his residence and conveyed to fore Justice Kelly, who required him to find ball is the sum of \$3,000. It is alleged by Mr. Eddy that Lowis Beach, now deceased, and the father of the accused, was, during his lifetime and at his death, a copartact was, during his lifetime and at his death, a copartace in business with said Eddy; that Mr. Beach lived with his family in New York, and was charged, as such copartner, with the duty of purchasing goods for the said copartnership, and with receiving funds from St. Louis to be applied in payment for such purchases. Before Mr. Eddy went into business on his own account, in Lebanon, Ohio, he made the acquaintance of Lewis Beach, seu., and of a sister of said Beach, with whom he subsequently intermarried, and whe is now living at St. Louis. Upon the formation of the copartnership between Eddy and Beach, the former contributed to the capital stock of the coacern the sum of \$10,000; and this sum was fully one half of all the capital of the copartnership. The copartnership was continued with great profit and gain, and Eddy had entire confidence that Mr. Beach faithfully, from time to time, appropriated the funds sent to him from St. Louis to the payment of the liabilities of the concern, and that no discovery of any misappropriation was made until after the death of said Beach, in Feb. 7, 1851, and the dissolution of the firm consequent upon such death. The said Louis Beach died intestate, and his widow administered upon his estate. There is now pending a litigation which was commenced some four years ago between the widow of deceased and Mr. Eddy and one Joseph Q. Jameson, surviving paritners of Lewis Beach, senior. Philo T. Ruggies, esq., is the sole referee in the action, and at and before the time of the inditing, writing, printing and publishing the libel in question the said suit had been heard upon several days by said Referce, and the said administratrix, represented before such Referce by Barnard & Parsons and by the said Lewis, and that deponent had been excused as a witness in the cause upon the call of the counsel for said administratrix.

It is further alleged that Lewis Beach, who readdeconter of Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street, in this city, well knowing the facts above stated, but conin business with said Eddy; that Mr. Beach lived with

deponent had been excused as a witness in the cause upon the call of the counsel for said administraturs.

It is further alleged that Lewis Beach, who resides comer of Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street, in this city, well knowing the facts above stated, but contriving and maliciously intending to injure and defame the complainant, and to blast his reputation, and to higher his peace and the peace of his family, falsely and wickedly wrote and caused to be published and printed, in a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-lork, called The New-lork Dispatch, in the issue of that paper of the date of Oct. 17, 1837 under the guise of what purported to be fectional writing, a story or tale headed "The Speculator's Doom, which is a false, scandalous, malicious and defametery libed.

Mr. Eddy further alleged that some person, whom he believes to be Lewis Beach, caused many numbers of the said newspaper containing the said libel to be sent to various persons residing at St. Louis, and who were acquainted with him (Eddy) and his family, and who had business relations with him.

Many of the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Eddy at St. Louis spoke to him of said publication as being intended to refer to him, and called his attention thereto, and to the use of the name or word "Whirl," as synenymous with that of Eddy; and to the use of the name or word "Shone," as synenymous with that of Eddy; and to the use of the name of Mr. Eddy's personal appearance; and to the fact that the name of Joseph, being the Christian name of Eddy, was prefixed to the word or name Whirl in said libel; and to the fact that the Christian name "Mir."

Mr. Eddy further alleges that he has been informed, and believes to be true, that the said Beach has avowed the authorship of said libel, and declared that his intention and object in writing and having it published was to anney said Eddy, and to punish him for the evidence which Eddy gave in said suit or action; that said Beach has taken pains to circulate and to advise persons that i

complainant. The story which is set forth as libelous commenced in rather a business sort of way, and continues by giving a minute account of various monetary trans actions. The coloring of the story toward the cot is somewhat high, and the narrative concludes by con signing the hero to prison. The case is to be further investigated next week.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SALE OF PEWS .- The new Chapel of the Second Unitarian Church, situated on the corner of Clinton ard Congress streets, Brooklyn, was opened last evening for the purpose of disposing of the pews by auction. The attendance was not very large, nor were the sales very brisk. In the earlier part of the evening some of the more expensive pews, in the cent were sold at good prices, bringing from five to seven hundred dollars each, but toward nine o'clock the excitement subsided, and purchasers seemed reluctant is coming ferward. All the pews that were not sold last night will be rented on notice being given two weeks n advance.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE-MUTILATED BODY OF A MAN FOUND.-About a week since the foot of a man, with a boot on, was found on was is called the "Nyack Tract," near Fort Hamilton, by some laborers. It was placed in possession of Coroner Bennett, who, after diligent search, found the remains of a man lying in a clump of bushes, about half a mile from where the foot was found. The body had been mutilated by hogs, and portions were scattered about, while the clothes were all ripped to pieces and hardly distinguishable. A gold watch and heavy gold chain, apparently worth about \$150, were found near by, as also a pocket-book contain ing \$12 in specie, and some papers, the writing upon which had been obliterated. Near the body was a revolver, one barrel of which had been discharged. The others were still loaded. It is supposed that the body must have been there for over a month, and the fact that a pistol was found by his side leads to the belief that he committed spicide. Further information can b obtained of the Coroner, Wynans E. Bennett, in New-Utrecht, rear the termination of the Greenwood routs of cars. The body may probably be identified by the watch, and some remnants of clothing. The features are entirely gone.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- A man named Moses Mathper, while walking along Atlantic street on Monday night, was accosted by a man named Peter Courcy, who, snatching his watch from his pocket, ran off with t. Officer McLaughlin, of the First Precinct, pursued Conroy and took him into custody. He was brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday afternoon and committed for further examination. Daniel Gilpilles was ubsequently arrested on suspicion of being an accom-

Escapen - Stephen Wilkes, the foreman of Bar-her's packing establishment, in Red Hook Point, who was a rested on the charge of robbing his employer, and held to ball in \$1000, recently took his departure for parts unknown.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE STREETS.—The Deputy Su perintendent of Police has issued instructions to the Captains, directing them to have all obstructions in the streets of their respective districts removed, and to notify him of any delinquency of the twenty-four hours' notice. The carniage ways of the treats are size in a very fifthy condition throughout the city. The contractor of the Third Ward commenced operations yesterday, and it is time that an effort should be made in other sections to art away the heaps of fifth which has now accumulated for mooths.

PICKFOCKETS ON THE FERRY BOATS.—The crowded state of the boats on the Williamsburgh ferries, between the shoars of five and acrem in the evening, affords excellent opportunity for the light-ingred zentry to pursue their avocation. Many persons have been victimized, some of them seriously, but as yet the operators have escaped with their booty without being arrested. Last evening a person who gave his name as Jaha Smith was arrested by Officer Griffiths of the Pith Precinct, charged by some of the passengers on one of the Peck-ally ferry boats with having extracted a sum of money from their peckets. He was taken to the Station-House, and will be examined on the shares to day.

ROBBED WHILE INTOXICATED. On Monday even ROBBED WHILE INTOXICATED.—On Monday even-ing, a man named Thempson, who keeps a policy shop in Nev-York, crossed the Grand-street Ferry to Williamsburgh, and being under the influence of too much lituor, went be the rost-derer of a colored woman residing in Water street, near the ferry, and procured lodgings. Upon awakening in the morning he observed that a valuable gold watch and chain had been stelen from him during the previous night. He ground than